श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह दिल्ली की सरकार जिसकी हुकूमत रही है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अमर सिंह: तुम लोगों ने क्या किया है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आप कैसी भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं?...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अमर सिंह: आप किस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइये। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप लोग वेल में मत आइये। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

The House is adjourned till 12 o' clock.

The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes past eleven of the clock till twelve noon.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Millennium Development Goals

†*102. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has set a target to eradicate starvation by the year 2015 under Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

(b) if so, whether according to the experts of the United Nations Development Programme, it is not possible to achieve this target in the scheduled time-frame in the wake of global economic crisis; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken to achieve this target in the scheduled time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Millennium Declaration signed in 2000 at United Nations, of which Government of India is also a signatory, lists 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The first MDG is "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" by 2015. Specific targets for poverty and hunger are: (a) to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day and (b) to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

(b) In a Report of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India, published in April, 2009, titled "Global Financial Crisis: Impact on India's Poor Some Initial Perspectives", Chapter 5 deals with the 'Impact of Financial Crisis on India's March Towards MDGs'. It mentions India's human development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and says that if the national poverty line is used as the definition, the country is generally considered to be well on track to reduce the headcount ratio of poverty. However, due to global economic crisis, there

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is possibility that poverty levels may be higher than expected in the next couple of years till the economy resumes a higher growth path.

(c) National programmes and related initiatives by Government of India tackle the issues of poverty in rural and urban areas by addressing the needs of employment, income generation, shelter, nutrition, and food security, thereby facilitating the march towards the achievement of MDG No. 1 relating to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

The major schemes include the following:—

In Urban Areas: the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005 with a strong focus on provision of basic services and shelter to the urban poor, especially slum-dwellers;

The Revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1st April 2009 focusing on employability, employment generation, loans for micro-enterprises and self-employment, community mobilization and empowerment of the urban poor;

The Government has recently announced a new programme called Rajiv Awas Yojana aimed at making India Slum-free through assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum-dwellers living in cities and towns;

In Rural Areas: Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme based on enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aimed at providing for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household;

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) focusing on skill development and self-employment of the rural poor;

Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with focus on development of infrastructure of link roads to villages while creating employment for the rural poor; and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aimed at assisting the rural poor in construction of houses;

In both urban and rural areas, implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) as a major programme of intervention for the nutrition and overall development of children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers;

Strengthening of Public Distribution System to ensure food security to the rural and urban poor;

Under all schemes aimed at redressing poverty and its deleterious effects, Government is placing emphasis on reaching the benefits of schemes to the SC/ST/OBC, minorities and women.